yerly Tucker and a New Democratic Paper at Washington-Clerks Under the New Classification-Trouble with the Wild Indians of New Mexico-Rules for the Government of the Navy, &c.

Supposition of the Z.Y. Tribus.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1855.

wrote you yesterday that Beverly Tucker, Esq., did design starting a Democratic paper here; to-day I Yet when he gets over the smart of the defeat of application for the Marshalship of the District of an enterprise which is so hazardous. He is personvery popular here, for he is a whole-souled fellow. pities are by no means with the class of Demothe close-fisted and straight-laced in their notions the fitness of things-who can be alone relied on to ad by any party paper in these days. Mr. Tucker was andent Taylor man in 1848.

Monday the Board for the examination of Clerks se employed under the new classification, after the od inst., commence their work. This duty has been ded for the most part to the chief Clerks of bureaux. hief Clerk being assigned to the Committee examinhe employés of the particular bureau to which he be himself attached. I am inclined to believe that examinations will be rigid, and their reports faithful, it has been intimated to them that their own time in ee, depends not a little on the fidelity with which

ble with the wild Indians of New-Mexico is appreded to grow out of the failure of Congress to provide ficient sum to enable the Indian bureau to properly net its affairs with them. There are some codect its shairs with them. There are some 64,000 and strages immediately surrounding the settlements New-Mexico; 39,000 Comanches, 20,000 Utahs, 8,000 Nanjoes, and 6,000 Apaches. The Comanches and that subsist well on the buffalo, the Navajoes have take of sheep upon which they live for the most part, and five telerably well, while the Apaches use no other most part, and five telerably well, while the Apaches use no other page of support but the cactus out of which they cook meical." An effort will be made, probably, to manage differently in a measure from the system hereto resorted to. Thus, few trifling presents will be to them. In their stead, calculating on their reidentity in part with the Christianized tribes of the region, it is proposed to start out with the policy tablishing farms among them (in the immediate pity of military posts) which shall be cultivated at ernment expense, wholly for their benefit. It is ice, that the example of whites laboring among to raise corn, stock, &c., for their uses, will soon isduce them to share in the work, becoming ambitious so learn the use of the implements producing the, to item, so wonderful and desirable results. However such any such project may disarrange the plans of the speculating Indian traders, there is philauthropy and sense in it. The experiment is surely worth trying these particular tribes, who have been accustomed

meing neighboring civilized tribes flourish through

he Cabinet have lately had up the question of the tion of the Code of Rules and Regulations for the mment of the Navy, drawn up last winter by Comores Morris, Shubrick, Skinner, Smith, and Com-ler Dupont, who were constituted a Board to that It was determined that as the law now stands the mident could not direct the adoption of this Code un-Congress should authorize him to do so. He will mably call the attention of Congress to the subject in anual Message. In 1815 a law was passed directing thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to form such a e for the government of the Navy, which was done in This is, with unimportant changes, the Code now governs the service. The five officers to then fell the duty of arranging the desirable changes are all gentlemen or great professional experience, as well as of attainments rarely to be met with in naval offi-I have not seen their work, though, from a knowof its authors, I take it for granted that it en baces many very important improvements. Among the next unfortunate acts of the administration of Mr. Polk he assimilation of rank of the civil officers of the sertee to the rank of the fighting officers-that is, placing the Surgeons, Pursers, Chaptains and Engineers in rank with Passed Midshipmen, Lieutenants and Commanders depending on their relative length of service. Mr. Ban-crot initiated the system and Mr. Macon extended it. result has been constant bickering ever since be ween the two classes of ite positions as to rank. on the two classes of officers relative to their respect-

LAVING A CORNER STONE .- The Corner Stone of a new Reptist Church, for the congregation lately worshipping in Hope Chapel, was laid at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in Twenty third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs. A large Rev. A. D. Gillette, the Pastor, opened the service by read ing a hymn, which was sung by the choir, after which a rief and appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Jack Sep. A portion of the Psalms was read; Rev. Mr. Tag America, built of less by Pages Williams the Church in age, with the extended range of the Baptist influence in erica at the present day, and the stately edifices in which they worship.

Rev. E. L. Magoon followed. He was perfectly enthusi-Mitic on the subject of Ecclesiastical Architecture. After describing the various styles of Church architecture, from the cave hollowed out beneath the streets of Rome by the early Christians, down to the splendid rets throughout Europe. He lamented the decadence of Architectural originality; and thought that not a single instance of a new idea in that art had been presented to the world for the next. years. All are copies, copies—nothing new! Why, I would rather stand bare-headed—you cannot cover your head for awe-in one of the old Cathedrals of Europe for half an hour, and have the historic glory of six or sever hundred years inspiring me, and carrying up my awe struck soul to God-and I think there would be more worship in it-than listen to a dozen sermons. The Christians former ages have handed down to us their christianity in their Church architecture, and infused the poetry of their religion into the stained glass. After further singing and prayer, the box to be deposited

m the corner stone was produced. Rev. Mr. Gillette antenneed that it contained the different Baptist Reports of the year, together with the various City daily and religious wspapers, and a few coins. The box was deposited, and the stone laid during singing by the choir. The services were concluded by a Benediction from Rev. Mr. Westcott. The Church will be a handsome specimen of the Perpencular Gothic, 98 feet in length and 65 in width, and wil

FOSSIL REMAINS IN NEBRASKA

From The St. Louis Intelligencer, May 25.

There is between Fort Laranne and Fort Pierce, in about the latitude of forty-two, a tract of country called, from its trenness and desolate aspect, Maureise Terres, or Badland. For the use of one in search of a farm, or the seturesque, this iand is not inviting. But poor as it is in attizing phosphates, or in beautiful diversities of hill, valuated wood, it is rich in animal remains—rich in treasures thich delight the heart of a man engaged in the work of constructing a vanished creation. So itered over this constructing a vanished creation. Scattered over this sert are immeuse quantities of fessil bones, of shapes so knows and unlike the skeletons of any living animals, as have drawn the attention of the Indian traders and trapes who have visited that region. Gen. William H. Asar, formerly so well known in St. Louis, and now deceased. ought to this city many specimens of these remains, as

Our respected fellow citizens, Kenneth Mackensie and D. Mitchell, Essa, have also in their visits to that our D. Mitchell, Essy, have also, in their visits to that por-ion of the plains, secured specimens from the same collec-son, and brought thom here. More recently, these dopos have had additional attention drawn to them from publi-tions incidentally made by Mr. Owen, in his report on a Geology of Wiscossin and lower, and the curricuity that is been awakened on the subject has prompted no less an three scientific expeditions, which are now on their by to these fossil mines.

of these exdecisions has been set on foot by Professor One of these extendences has been seron to a speciated as mes Hall, of Albasy, a gentleman who is associated as secondologist with the great Geological Survey of the slee of New York. He incurs an expense of \$2,000 out of the of New York. He incurs an expense of \$2,000 out of the property of the property of the secondology. s own packet, and has sent forward two gentlemen. costs. Meck and Hayden, the former of them a very ac-implished draftsman, who will be foruished at Fort Pierre. mplished draftsman, who win be turnished at 7 or of means the American For Company, with provisions and means the American For Company, with provisions and means the American Formatting of their researches. hashre their safety in the prosecution of their researches. The conduct of the Fur Company in this instance displays liberality which is worthy of all praise. These gentlements passage up the Missouri River, on the Robert Campil, last week.

he second of these expeditions is under the guidance of Levans, a gentleman attached to Governor Stevens's reveying party. This gentlemen also took passage on the obert Campbell. It is supposed that the collections to be add by Mr. Evans will be deposited in the Smithsonian stillution.

The third expedition is from Prussia. Two of the gentle an belonging to it were in the city a day or two since, and all shortly proceed to the scene of their labor.

It is to be regretted that there has not existed in St. Louis institution, with the means to send out an exploring par-to the interesting region in question, and to bring in its educations for examination and description here. Such institution might some time since have performed its ty so faithfully as to have left others but little of the labor and less of the honor belonging to such a work. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD EXCURSION.

From our own Reporter. NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, June 4, 1833. On Friday the 3d instant, we left the City by the Hudson River line, fortified with an invitation to attend the Opening of the Rochester and Syracuse Direct RAILROAD. Our Company included the representatives of the New-York Press, and other invited guests. After a rapid and pleasant trip, we arrived at Albany about 10 clock. During the early part of the trip from New-York Albany, we had a thunder storm and m gnizcent dis play of distant forked lightning. We resumed our journey at 6 o'clock, precisely, A. M. On this occasion the numbers of the invited guests, were increased by the MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, and othe Stater officials. Our trip was additionally vivified by the music of the Albany-Brass Band, which performed as we left, and also during the brief moments that we stopped at the towns on the route-On each of these occasions a considerable crowd attended the cars. In the foremest car was a standing cold collation. and beverages on temperance principles. Much good humor prevailed during the trip; and the extreme rapidity special train lent additional exhibaration to the company. We arrived at Niagara Falls at 2 o'clock, having traveled the entire 305 miles from Albany at the rate of

about 38 miles an hour. The high speed did not, however, interfere with the enjoyment of the rich landscape unrolled on either hand as the cars thundered forward. To the eyes of a habitual prisoner in the City nothing could be more deliciously re-freshing than the bright and luxuriant green of the landscape, bedewed as it was by the showers of the previous evening. Everywhere, too, the young crops gave promise of an abundant harvest; the grass grain and vegetables were alike flourishing, and we learned that the fruit crop was likely to be the heaviest for

The Railroad company has managed the affair on the most munificent scale. The train of six long cars was filled entirely with their guests; tickets were furnished to each, nviting him to lodge at whatever hotel he liked, at the expense of the corporation, either at the Falls or Buffalo, and carriages were in readiness to convey whoever wished to the various points of interest about the Falls. The special estival of the occasion was, however, a grand dinner at the Cataract House, where about four hundred gendemen took seats at the tables, at which an abundant and recherche banquet was spread for their entertainment. Gov. Hunt presided, having on his right Mr. Speaker Ludlow, Gov. seward and Mr. McIntosh; and on his left, Hon. Joseph Fields, Senator Bristol and Mr. Controller Wright. also noticed among the company Mr. Thurlow Weed. Mr Treasurer Welch, and other prominent men.

Chairman, Gov. Hear, rose and was received with loud ap-After the dinner had been satisfactorily discussed the He said that to him had been assigned the agree. able office of tendering a cordial welcome to the members of the Legislature on that occasion. It afforded him grea pleasure to meet here so many familiar friends, whom he had been accustomed to meet in other scenes. It was most agreeable to him to meet so many whom he had long desired to see, but whose personal acquaint ance circumstances had hitherto prevented him from making. It was above all a pleasure to see on the shores of the Niagara the representatives of the people. When we consider the importance of the representative office, all would admit there was no unfitness in the members of the Legislature leaving was no animate themselves acquainted with other than their own parts of the State. The representative stood for the whole State, and was bound to look at the interests of the whole State, and was bound to look at the interests of the whole. His duty to the Commonwealth was higher than his duty to his own particular locality. In the course of his own legislative experience he had found it was a common case that many of the representatives in Congress were ignorant of the wants of the people in above three-fourths of the States of the Union. Men often took their seats in the House of Representatives who had never been north of the Potomac, or who were not acquainted wing the States south of it. How could they logislate wisely without knowing the country for which they were to legis-late? He had been of opinion that it would be well if all late? He had been of opinion that it would be well if all members of the National Legislature were required to travel at least sixty days before they could take their places in the at least sixty days before they could take their places in the Senate or the House. These views applied to our own the before was of peculiar interest. This was the first day when the was possible to say that one could pass from the Capit of the State to Niggara River in the short space of eighthours. He well remembered when he had spent seven day in coming from there to the town of his residence, and the it took at least a week to rest after the journey. [Applause The public works which had wrought this change had give new value to every man's land and labor, and new life and energy to the people. But he would conclude. He saw some old friends among the audience and he wished to assure them that he should not feel entirely satisfied with them if they did not come to see him at his own house.

[Loud applause.]
Gov. Hust then proposed this sentiment;

The Legislature of the State of New-York—The elected representa-tives of the people. May the wisdom of their measures give them the highest claim to the public gratitude.

To this sentiment Speaker Ludlow appropriately and briefly responded, concluding with a toast in honor of th Central Line of Railroad. To thiis Mr. BUNYORD, of Rochester, responded in a

v. Sawand being loudly called for, left his place at

the table, came forward to the front of the platform, and spoke as follows:

Pardon me, gentlemen, that I have left the place where at, in order to come nearer to you. My voice, like that of my old and valued friend who called me up, is not strong enough to be heard above the tumults of the cataract. Be sides, I remember that you are the Legislature of New York, and that I am a Senator of New-York in the Congres of the United States, and that the time advances when must render an account of my stewardship, and I desire, therefore, to come near enough to cultivate a good under standing with those to whom that account is to be render ed. Gentlemen, I do not know that I have an enemy i the world. [Laughter.] If I have any enemies, you all know it, perhaps, as well as I. But, whether I have any or not, and whether they be few or many, you will bear wit ness that I have never made any complaints against them But it is not so with my friends. There never was a man whose friends took greater liberties with him than mine with me, and they know that I am quite apt at telling them what I think of their conduct; and it is of friends that I am going to complain on this occasion. Seventeen or eighteen years ago, more or less, I put my hands into my pocket, and my neighbors and friends at Auburn, Seneca Falls Waterloo, Geneva, and Canandaigna, did the same And so, with our own means and credit, we made railroad connecting ourselves with the Capital of the State, and with its Western villages and cities We have always since had the enjoyment of seeing the East and the West pouring their reciprocal floods of trade and travel through our presperous, and, I think you will admit, beautiful towns. But just now it has been found out that by leaving all these towns and their railroad on the left, and keepin down in the valley of the Seneca and asg near to an air line as possible, you can save twenty miles in the distance from Albany to Buffalo. And so the good friends of mine living at Albany and elsewhere, whom I se around me, have made a new road, abandoning the wavy lin which is held in Art to be the line of beauty, leaving all my neighbors and friends at Auburn and the other places which have mentioned with myself in comparative solitude upon our accustomed hills. Having done this, they not only come here to celebrate, with the music of the cataract, the sacrifice they have made of as, but they ask me to bind the garland around the heads of the victims. |Laughter. |-Well, gentlemen. I shall only say on that point that they knew us well. On this occasion as on every other, while we who inhabit those fertile hills, have steadily taken care of what belonged to our own welfare and interests, we have never opposed these interests when they were sectional o local, against broader and higher interests of the State or o the Republic. We have given our votes and our support literally and cordially to the new and direct railross whose completion is now so justly celebrated, as we had before given our support liberally and cordially to the New-York and Eric Railroad, that brought into competition with us the secluded and drooping villages and districts of the South, and to the Lake Champlain and Ogdensburgh Railroad that brought the neglecter mineral regions of the North into communication with the capitalists and manufacturers of New England do therefore, in behalf of my own immediate followets zens, as well as of all the people of Western Now-York lender congratulations earnest and singers, to the Central Railroad Company, and to the Legislature of the State

But, gentlemen of the Central Railroad Company, must tell you at the same time, with all freedom, that you lo not get rid of your old friends so easy as might be sup You have got to carry passengers and emigrants rom the Capital to the Lakes faster than you have carried us to-day, [laughter.] or else the new lines which we are opening, by bridging the rivers and tunneling the countains of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, will enable us to reach the Commercial Metropolis before you. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the Legislature I agree with my distinguished friend, who first addresse you, that the citizen is a captious one who does not justify your coming here on this occasion. Indeed, the only fault to be found with the Legislature in this respect is not that

upon the completion of this important enterprise.

they have come too late, but that they ought to have comoften and long a co. The Legislature of New York has even before condescended to look upon the fertile hills and teeming plains of Wester ? New-York, known and admired throughout the whole country as the garden of the State. Certainly you have sufficiently economized time in this your first visit. But you have devoted to it two days, that day of one week when, exhausted with previous labors, you are, perhaps, unfit for further duty at the capitol, and that day in another week when it is forbidden alike to those for whom laws are made, and those by whom laws are made to labor at all. And even then you have not traveled through Western New York, but have flown over it at the rate offforty miles an hour from the Capital to the Niagara Only think, gentlemen, how little of all that was to be seen in Western New-York you have allowed yourselves time to see. In order to reach the Cataract you have left unnoticed the beautiful though unpretending falls at Cohnes, and the romantic cascades of Trenton, whose leveliness attracts even the tourist who is familiar with the scenery of Switz erland. There is the river which Moore celebrated fifty

years ago in the lines. "From rise of morn to set of sun I've seen the mighty Mobawk run You have not only measured its banks throughout its whole length, between breakfast and dinner time, but you have crossed the Oneida, the Seneca and the Genesee You did not suffer vourselves to steal even a glimpse of either the Otsego Lake, or the Oneida, or the Otisco, o the Skaneateles, or the Onondaga, or the Seneca, or the Cayuga, and yet you would bind yourself to a pligrimage to see either if it only lay in a foreign land. [Applause New, to pass from nature to man and his works, you have bounded with equal speed, I must not say with indifferenceover the meadows of Herkimer, Montgomery and Oneida, whose dairies supply the markets of the metropolis, and the wheat fields of Genesee and Monroe, which sustain the manufacturers of Lowell and Birmingham. You have skirted the Canal through its whole extent from tidewater to the Lake. Did you pause to survey the arches upon which it crosses the Mohawk, the Schoharie, and the Gea esee. Not you. Did you stop to look at the two-fold staircase by which it rises from the level of the Genesee to that of Lake Erie at Lockport? Not you. You cannot, however, have forgotten to pay the tribute of admiration and of gratitude to the genius of De Witt Clinton, which schieved that stupendous work of physical improvement the loftiest genius that the State of New-York has produced What do you think of the spirit and the intelligence of the people of Western New York, who absolutely forced upon the metropolis the execution of that great work which has lifted her from being a mere provincial sea-coast town to be the center of the commerce of the Western World? Did you stop to see where the philosophier of Sche nectady educates statesmen for the country! Orto look at the other institutions for the increase and diffusion knowledge among men, at Clinton, Hamilton, Gene vs. Lima, and Rochester! Did you bestow even thought upon the charities of Western New York ! Did you offer the homage due to the memory of Bingham, who at Utica perfected the art of the cure of ruined minds [Applause.] Or that equally due to the genius and philan thropy which conceived and perfected at Auburn the meli oration of penitentiary discipline, which has been adopted since in every civilized Christian land on the globe! [Applanse.] You passed by all these, as you passed unheeds. on the right and left the cities of Utica, Syracuse, Oswego Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Lockport and Buffalo-cities built without forced labor, sitting in ease and security without walls, all the creation of a quarter of a century. Well, gentlemen, considering the dispatch you make in the examination of Western New-York, I think your constit uents may well excuse the waste of your time in leaving the Capital for it. [Laughter.] And now what is Western New-York? Let us have an understanding about that. It is that part of the State which has been added to the terri tory since it was a colony. A hundred years ago or thereabout the Governor laid a petition at the feet of the King of England to the effect that this poor province, consisting chiefly of Hudson's River and Long Island, was exceed ingly annoyed by the depredations of the French and In-dians on its western borders. Western New York is the addition which has filled out the proportions of that lank and scanty province into the dimensions of an empire. reaching from the ocean to the lakes. And we stand or its western frontier, in the very heart of what then was New France. [Applause.] But we must not waste precious time in boasting. Wastern New York, indeed New York herself, leaves it to other communities to celebrate their own greatness. She has been always the most modest and the least exacting of all the States in the American Union. She seeks not greatness or glory for herself or by herself; she boasts not of herself; she over does not reply to those who, unable to understand her, chalenge her virtue, while they wonder at her prosperity and admire her power. She seeks greatness and glory only brough the greatness and glory of the broad Republic, of which she is the social and commercial soul, and of which as we trust, she ultimately will be the political head. We celebrate this occasion as we have celebrated others which nave gone before it, not as the development of any ner policy or the consummation of any new achievement, as another advance in the old and well-settled policy of in ternal improvement indicated to us by nature, and so adopted from the earliest period by our statesmen. What we have done now, we have done not from choice, but from necessity, in obedience to the stringent law of im provement which inheres as a condition in the very exist ence of the State. That condition is that the City of New York, our social and commercial center, must retain an intimate and vital connection with the Western region of Americs. You all remember the first enterprise which was achieved under that law. It was in the time of the good Queen Anne, when that Western region had already extended itself beyond the limits of Communipaw, that the Legislature of New-York, enlightened men, worthy of having been your predecessors, took measures to prepare a wagon road from Nyack, on the bank of the Hudson, to Sterling Iron Works on the border of Orange County, and appropriated from the public treasury, in order to carry that then great enterprise into effect, the sum of 100 pounds currency. [Laughter.] But that was a prudent as well as enlightened Legislature, for it stipulated that before the money should be paid, the road should be made wide enough for two wagons to pass, and the boughs of the trees should be cut away high enough to admit the passage of a calash [Laughter.] From that time until now, we have had liberal Legislatures and enterprising citizens, who have opened not only one inland river, through which the waters of Su-perior, and even waters tributary to the Mississippi, now low and intermingle with the waters of the Hudson, but also branching rivers through the valleys of Oneida, Che nange, Oswego, Seneca and Genessee, which are bringing into one common tide, the trade of the continent from regions westward to the Rocky Mountains, southward to the Ches. apeake and northward to where civilization pauses in the presence of eternal snows. [Applanse.] Gentlemen, we have never been able, at any period in our history, to and cipate the necessities or the achievements of the aext twenty years. There were those, who thirteen years ago thought me fanciful and preposterous, when in atlempt ing to grasp the distant future. I stated that three lines of railroads, auxiliary to these canals, would be necessary to receive the trade and travel on the frontier of the State. and conduct them to the metropolis. Now, not only are all these projected railroads in successful op eration, but there are some others, which, with in another year will be in operation also; and we already see how inadequate all our channels will be to the demands of the inland commerce of an Empire which reaches from ocean to ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to near the Arctic Circle. The truth gentlemen is simply this: The West which we have to bind to New York continually merges and loses itself in the East. The achievement which we celebrate to-day is by no means the last we have to make. Now York influence, New York genius, New York capital, must grasp and bind to a passage through New York territory, to the commercial metropolis of New-York, the commerce of the Pacific Ocean and of the Oriental World that stretches far beyond it. [Applause.] You applaud this. I am glad you do. Logislators of New York, this is the labor that is only just opening before us. Will you do it? [We will! we will!] Are you true men! True New Yorkers ? [Yes' yes'] Then I know you will do it. I have spoken too long. I could not speak words of levity, nor could I speak without great seriousness, and of course without speaking some time, under cirsum stances such as surround us, and under the sense of respon sibility which this celebration has awakened. So I have fallen at last upon the theme of the mission of New-York-Every man has a mission, and every State-which is only an aggregation of men-has its mission. I am no Socialist, no Optimist, no believer in a Manifest Destiny: but I'll tell you what I think constitutes the mission of an individual and

what constitutes the mission of a State. Existence is a boon

for which a man can never return sufficient gratitude to his

beneficent Creator. So political, corporate, independent

free existence as a State or Nation is also a boon receiv

do to improve and elevate himself and the condition of his country and of mankind, to do that is the mission of the individual man. And so just whatever any community can do to increase its own welfare, exalt its own moral dignityand to increase and exalt the welfare and the dignity of mankind, to do just that is the mission of a State or Nation. [Applause.] If you would know more definitely the mis-sion of this State, I will tell you how to find it. Study dillgently its capacities. [Applause.] Consider its central and commanding position upon the Continent, midway between intemperate latitudes on the north and on the south, and itself an isthmus between inland waters and the ocean. Consider its surface gently undulating for the use of agriculure and manufactures, yet facile for the construction of every kind of thoroughfare whether of land or water. Consider the resources of soils fertile in grass, grain and timber, its mineral riches of salt, gypsum, lead, and last and best of all, of iron, the chief agent of civilization. Then consider its intellectual and moral resources, its three millions of men and women, a mingled and improved stock from all the European races, all free, all educated, all Christian men and women. Consider the ten other such millions coming up to fill the places yet vacant in this rich and bread domain. Think then of the position of the continent itself situated midway between the continents of the Old World. Consider how the civilizations on those continents, separated four thousands years ago, are now tending and converging together, and that they must meet upon this one in which our lot has fallen. In short, consider the position which New York occupies, and the conjuncture in which she enjoys her existence : consider her capacities and her duties; consider what she has already done, and from that, conjecture what she yet may do and you have before you the mission of the State. Genlemen, I cannot but think that our ancestors understood all this a long time ago. My excellent friend here (Governor Hunt) will remember that in the days of his colonial predecessor, Governor Fletcher, their Mejestia, sent over a seal which they had devised for the province of New-York. It was for the day, an apt and ingenious device that was impressed on that seal. It bore the effigies of their royal majesties supporting a shield, on that shield was a sun rising over a broad landscape of land and water, beneath was written the motte, "Alias et Idem," freely translated perhaps, "Foreign but English." Some time in the tempestuous period of '76 our ancestors revised the seal, they effaced the effigies of an ungrateful and unworthy King and Queen, and put in their stead the figure of ustice blind but armed with a sword, and the figure of liberty vigilant, sustaining her banner. They erased the motio, which designated them as subjects, and beneath that rising sun, as it east its broad day-light over hill-top and ocean, they inscribed the word " Excelsior." In that device and in that motto are expressed the way to falfill the mission of New York, and the mission itself. It is to maintain justice and extend liberty. And so, maintaining justice and extending liberty, to ascend higher and higher ! . [Loud and

prolonged applause, the company rising and cheering.] Senstor Butston being called upon, made a speech in which he dilated upon the great national benefits of internal improvements. He said that no party could stay, if it desired, the advance of the improvement; so long as a free press, "a press independent of party and a party Press independent of demagogues" enlightened the people. He concluded by toasting the Press.

Mr. PARKE GODWIN, of The Evening Post, then an. swered to a universal call. Mr. Godwin said it was the custom, as the smaller hours of public dinners come on, to call on the Press, and he accordingly compiled. He remembered an account of an earthquake which startled the people of a certain town in England. The inhabitants ompared notes thereon: one old gentleman felt distinctly e shock, for it broke some crockery in his kitchen, "but, e added, "my newspaper this morning has no account of it, so I do not believe an earthquake took place." And, entimed Mr. Godwin, the real knowledge which many ere will have of the proceedings of this dinner, will be it cading THE THIBUNE OF Times of New York. Mr Godwi remarked at some length on the advantages of railroads, whose great object is Association. He said that he never passed through a town, even at the rate of 30 miles ancur, without feeling a greater interest in it and its insultants.

His remarks were vehomently applieded, and with them the dinner ended.

The company then betook themselves to the Falls, and the magnificence of nature, all of which is an old story whose repetition the present reporter conceives to be un-

Return of the Excursion Party from the Falls. The Excursion party returned yesterday, leaving the Falls at | past 7 o'clock in the morning and arriving at Albany at about a quarter before 3 in the afternoon The Members of the Legislature returned to their post of duty, and most of the members of the New-York preas came down the Hudson River Railroad last evening to theirs, the latter having been previously entertained by the officers of the Central Company with an elegant dinner at Albany at Mr. Landen's City Hotel. The ride from the Falls to Albany was exceedingly pleasant in all except the dust, but even that could not smother the good humor of the emancipated legislators and journalists. The speed made was extraordinary. Indeed, it was remarked at the dinner yesterday that so great a distance as the two trips, going and com ing, had never before been run in such time in any coun. try. One stretch of 10 miles was run in 9 minutes; the 53 miles between Syracuse and Utica occupied 70 minutes, and for a brief distance between Albany and Schenectady, yesterday, the rate was 70 miles an hour. This was accomplished without danger, as every switch had been firmly spiked down, and watchmen had been stationed at every crossing to keep the track clear for the approaching train. It was a delightful occasion-all but the dust. Where's Mr. Paine !

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 6, 1253.
A fire occurred in South-st., below Second, about clock this morning. It broke out in a two-story frame building. No. 38, owned by Samuel Huckel, and occupied by S. Hano, watchmaker, and John Bronson, as a fishing tackle store. The building adjoining on the east, No. 30, occupied by James C. Shute as a boarding-house. was slightly damaged by water; and the one on the west, occupied by John McKenna as a bakery, also sustained damage to the amount of about \$100. Bronson's loss is estimated at \$1,000, with no insurance. Messrs, Huckel and Hano were insured—loss about \$800. The fire cinated from a furnace in the rear of No. 38

This afternoon an Irishman, named Hugh Dougherty, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, from shocking ajuries received by the premature explosion of a blast of powder in section No. 15 of the Belvidere Railroad. year Lambertville. His face, hands and breast were al nore or less burned, while his eyes were entirely closed. Yesterday, Officer Lyster, of Penn District, arrested Thomas Patchell, a resident of Delaware County, as

a fugitive from justice. It appears that last autumn he went into Lancaster County, and made an engagement with Mr. Christian C. Souder. After remaining some few weeks, he absconded in the night, carrying with him lot of jewelry and clothing valued at \$50 the prisoner was recognized at the Cross Key Tavern, on the Westchester road, by a drover, who immediately gave information of the fact to the police. In default of \$500 bail, Patchell was committed by Alderman Allen to await a requisition.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by a watchman, in a stable in Reed st., below the Navy Yard. He broke open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had attained much headway. There were several horses in the building which would inevitably have been destroyed but for the prompt discovery of the fire.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TERRE HATTE, Ind -An Election under the new charter came off recently, and a larger vote was taken than ever heretofors. Considerable interest was manifested; it was a sort of holiday, as there was a circus in town, and we be-lieve almost everybody turned out. We heard of no out-breaks of any kind during the day. The following is the result: For Mayor, Wm. C. Edwards, Ind. The city now takes a fair start under the new arrange-ment, and under good management, will doubtless go on in her career of prosperity.

The new Common Council met Jane 6, at which time the old Board and officers went out the Board to be presided over thereafter by the Mayor of the city, who has a vote only on a tie.

enly on a tie.

Mysterious Disappearance.—William R. McCrary aged Is years, left the Suffield Institute, at Suffield, Ct., on the 27th of April, and has not since been heard from. He is the son of Dr. McCrary, of Agawam, West Springfield. It is feared that the young man may be laboring under a slight mental aberration, as there is no other conceivable, way of accounting for his leaving all the comforts of a happy home, and affectionate parents, to whom he was devotedly attached. Parsers convince the above will greatly oblige the ohed. Papers copying the above will greatly oblige the cted parents and friends, and any one having information respecting him, will confer a favor, and be liberally re-warded, by communicating the same to Dr. Edwin McCrary, Springfield, Mass.

The hall storm of last Friday night is reported to have done much injury to the growing crops in Lancaster, Dau-phin and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania.

at the hands of the same Almighty Power. Each is attended with capacities for increasing the welfare and the happiness of mankind. Just whatever the individual man can CITY REFORM.

City Reform Meeting in the Park.

A very large meeting assembled last evening in the Park front of the City Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to cause a unanimity of feeling among our citizens in support of the Amended City Charter to be voted for this lay At about 6 o'clock P. M. a large body of citizens marched into the Park, headed by the Empire Brass Band. Soon after, these who had been appointed to take an active part in the proceedings arrived on the temporary stand which had been erested in front of the Hall. Mr. John Cochran called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr-JAMES T. BRADY as President. Mr. Merrech then proposed e following as Vice-Presidents:

John Addison Thomas, Edward C. West, Isaac H. Bailey, P. Y. Cutler, Edmund H. Miller, John A. Kennedy. Jackson S. Schultz, Albert W. Smith, Warren P. Smith,

Henry Erben, Elijah Ward, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Thomas Gilmartin, A. R. Herrick, George Steers, Richard B. Connelly, Henry G. Stebbas.

C. G. Gunther, H. H. Hooper, David Banks, Jr. John D. Burchard, Benson B. Smith, H. H. Hooper, Thomas Lawrence, Matthew S. Smith. Jacob Pecare, Mr John Cochran read the following Address:

E YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB TO THEIR DEMOCRATIC FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK: ELLOV. DEMOCRATS: We address a few words to you critical time. It is now some months since that at ou you assembled in mass Convention at Tammany Hail or the purpose of expressing your judgment of the ity, and your epinion of the method of effecting ! sity, and your opinion of the method of effecting Municipal Reform. At that time a bill for accomplishing this object had been reported by our City Delegation to the State Legislature. Various influences had been summoned, either to its medification, its delay, or its defeat. While the public voice crised aloud for its passage, private opposition was directed to its overthrow. The contest had been degraded by recourse to personal considerations, and was degenerating into a nere struggle of private intresses, when the resolutions you adopted sounded the recall, and proclaimed to the Democratic sense the principles which prompted and which alone could effect the desired change. The result of your timely action indicate its efficiency. The result of your timely action indicate its efficiency Within a few days after your mass meeting proceeding were published, the State Legislature conacted a bill o amendments to our City Charter, and which, in some of its ancomments to our City Charter, and which, in some of its parts, responded to the alterations which you had proposed. A provisional section requires that to give the bill the au thority of a law, it must receive the sanction of a majority vote of our City and County; and the 7th instant is set spart for holding the polls.

To morrow, therefore, you will determine whether the

action of your representatives has been in accordance with your wishes and the Democratic principles which prompted them. It is not our purpose to discuss whether nunicipal change is demanded by the necessities of the times. A very large space in the Democratic creed is occupied by retreachment and reform, and any departure from these principles establishes opposition to Democracy. The current information of daily ille, the thems of convergions to be added to the convergion of the principles o sation at the bench and in the counting room, the columns of the press, and the records of the Courts, bear evidence what need there is for retrenchment and a sovereignness what need there is for retrenous of the Courts, oear evidence what need there is for retrenouns int and a sovereign necessity for reform. The resolutions which you pussed at Lammany Hail recognized the evil, and white justly attributing its existence to the irresistible force juit which a charter premising impunity invited the mercenary to plunder, rather than to any combination of party politicians, they resisted the charges of corruption upon the Democracy, and embraced with arder and importunately urged the remedial measures which your judgment approved. The want of reformation and the adequacy of the measures consoited, and it would truly seem that there could be nothing left to talk about, and that the vating should begin. Thus is the Democratic fashin; but as amendment has been sought for by others also than those holding the Democratic faith, our ancient practice has suffered by a tendency to discussimmaterial tepics and to labor at irrelevant argument. Whatever differences of opinion there may be upon the question whether the amendments proposed when adopted will furnish a charter as good as might have been created, no one doubts that the amendments will give to use Charter better oub's that the amendments will give to us a Charter bette han the present. The folly that would reject a better be than the present. The folly that would reject a better be cause not perfect, would also miss heaven by avoiding pur-gatory—half way: and he who prefers the unmitigated evil cause not perfect, would also mass heaven by avoiding purgatory—half way, and he who prefers the unmitigated evil of the law, under which we live, to any improvement short of perfection, would submit to starvation because not offered a feast. No superiority can be truthfully claimed for the present Gity Charter. The insiduous attack mode anonymously through the adversising columns of the Sueday papers, upon the one proposed, proceeds upon misrepresentation; and if "One who has Examined the Proposed Amendments" had the same honesty of remembrance that he has of transcription, he would not have failed to inform his readers that the amended section, which he quotes as requiring for the draft of moneys from the City Treasury, both the allowance of the Auditor and the approval of the Controller, not only does not dispense with the judge ment and integrity of our present invaluable Controller, Azsilah C. Flagg, but establishes their necessity, in addition to the supervision of the Auditor.

Fit now Democrats: In the performance of a daty to our party, have we convened you in mass meeting, on the eve of a momentous struggle for Municipal purification. We invoke no factitious assistance, nor address ourselves elsewhere than to the Democratic hosts; for we are assured that they the health of whose political fift has been economy and honesty, will not aggrieve their ancient honor by rusing to guard the public moneys now.

No new organization of counter naternity marshals the

rushing to guard the public moneys now.

No new organization of complex paternity marshals the say. They are the engles of many a Democratic victy that bear above you the motto of Reform, and Tam any herself lays claim to the motto as her own.

The Press has unanimously advocated the right, and

blic opinion has followed impetuously in its path.
Should we fail, terrible must the power of tout conspiracy e that can defy public opinion and defeat the Press; and fail we shall not, let each spur on his action to morrow, ith the knowledge that a power has been arrogated and a threat made to overcome the Democracy of the City in their efforts at Reform, by political arts and electioneering strategy. Remember, then, in the day of its need, the Amended Charter. John Cochrane, Chairman of the Reform Committee of the Young Men's Democratic Union Cinb.

Mr. T. A. Glover read the following Resolutions:

Mr. T. A. Glover read the following Resolutions:

Berrars, The People of New-York being assembled in mass meeting, at the Purk, caided together by the Young Meviz Democratic Union Glob, for the purpose of deliberating upon the exigencies that have demanded an alteration of the Charter of the City, and to take counsel ment the best means to have the adoption of those proposed assembletis, which promise to seeme for the City a Greenmont free from the shoice so long existing in the counsels, and an inaumity from a system of several method of the City and the second of the City of Government, under its present charter, has been marked by such departures from a strict accountability and regard for public interest, as to awaken a deep and aboding interes in the cause of Municipal Reform, and that these acts, by whomoever persectated, merit our strongest disapprobation. **Heaterd, That while we do not claim for the new Clairer perfection in all its parts, nor believe all its provisions are free from objection, yet the strengthening of the veto power vested in the Mayor; the rimoval of the Aldermen from the judicial bench: the security of the right of free competition in all contracts for public work; the involutility of the public moneys from the grasp of designing politicians and contractors, and the many other features of ment in the proposed amendments to the Charter, are arguments sufficiently strong to outweigh any and every objection that can be urged against its passege, and in themselves are sufficient to secure the vote of every honest result in the community, without reference to party affinities or positical professions.

is an in the community, without reference to party affinities or postical precilectors.

Losderd, That while the expenditures of the city Govornment are
new nearly eight millions of dollars annually, we firmly believe that
adder the new Charter they will be reduced to about three millions,
an assument of likelf the strongest in favor of the adoption of the
amendment, and the most powerful reasoning against the longer
toleration of the present system of waste, extravagance and fraud.

Fessived, Than in view of the desperate measures being used to defeat the new Charter by those with whose political and pocuniary interests it will conflict, we piedge ourselves to devote our best energies
on Tuesday (to-incrow) to secure the entire vote of the City, by
varing ownselves and urging and seeing that our neighbors and friends
vote, and vote for an honest administration of the City Overnment,
to be secured by the Amended Charter.

Hearted, That as the sense of this meeting, we resommend this
nerchants, mechanics, builders, artisans, employers and employes, to
chose their places of business at 12 celeck M, on the day of election,
and devote the remainder of the day to the reformation of the City
from the disgraceful abuses and frauds under which it has so long
utilized.

Mr. Brady then came forward, and after some remarks on the propriety of all endeavoring to aid in the adoption of the new City Charter and the reform of abuses, he said that those who believed there would be no opposition made to the adoption of the Charter only deluded them seives, for there would be dark conclaves sitting and con suiting that very mght in every part of the City, and emi' saries would be sent out to morrow by corrupt officials and fraudulent and dishonest contractors, to misrepresent the provisions of the Charter and underrate its utility. But the representations of these men should not be listened to nor would not if the people were wise. If the Charter contained no provision but that which deprived the Alder men of judicial power it would be a benefit to the people, It would prevent men sitting in judgment on those to whom' they were mainly indebted for their election. How was it that so many outrages which were committed in the City at times, and in places where opinion and action should be free, should be permitted to go unpunished? Because the men who sat in our Courts of Justice encouraged the violence and then protected the perpetrators of this violence from punishment; in fact, screened their election agents, and hired bravos by means of their judicial action. While such men were intrusted with judicial power, there was no freedom of action, no freedom of speech. If an independent citizen attempted to exercise these rights, he was struck down by a club or knocked senseless by some missile. This could not be freedom—no republican freedom. Such freedom of speech as this might be permitted by the incubus of France, the tyrant of Austria, the despot of Russia, without any detriment to the present great amount of freethat so many outrages which were committed in the City without any detriment to the present great amount of free-dom permitted to be enjoyed in those countries. [Cheers and laughter.] For it would check free opinion as effectuand laughter.] For it would check free opinion as effectually as the most despotic enactments of any tyrant could.—
For the sake of the Aldermen themselves he was proud that they would be deprived of this power. If there was tyranny by the despotism of the charlatan Louis Napoleon of France—the fool Francis Joseph of Austria, and the cruel Nicholas of Russia—there was yet a more cruel, hateful and hideous despotism than any, than all these: the despotism of that hydra headed monster, a ferocious, an ignorant, a vicious and unprincipled mob. To this despotism New-York was fast veering under its present mode of government. In what did the inhabitants of this free Republic differ from those who resided in those countries, if they were not allowed to express their sentiments? For

even if allowed a free press, they could not yet give expression to their thoughts, and feelings, and seeminents in places allotted and sacred to such purposes—all was of no use; and though there might have been good men who filled the office of Alderman, their own no less than the public good required that they should be deprived of the judicial functions and confined to places and situations more congenial to their habits, capacity and disposition. Mr. Brady then went on to review the provisions of the amended charter, and contended that there would be less likelihood of corruption under it than under the present. He hoped those born in the City of New York, as he was, would feel a pride is purging their birth-place of corruption. Notwith tanding the elequence of Demosthenes and Cicero, and the bravery of the generals of both these great republics, yet they fell, and not by force of arms, not by a foreign foe, but by means of their own children, who became so corrupt as to elect corrupt men to govern them. He trusted that it would be a long time before such a mellie trusted that it would be a long time before such a melancholy history would have to be told of New York, and besought them as they valued their honor and fame, prasperity and respect, to yote for the Amended Charter on tomerrow, and to take care lost a fate similar to Greece and Rome befal them, and from a like cause.

Mr Sickles was then introduced to the meeting, and said -He would go for the Charter though he did not like all its provisions. He did not like the sixty horse power of the Board of Aldermen. No matter, however, what Charter they had if there were not proper and honest men all charters would be nearly uscless and for honest men no charter at all would be necessary, for such would act honestly and purely. A great deal of the corruption in the City Government arises from the defeat of the charter is not pretecting primary election where honest and proper men could go and cast their votes without personal danger, but while there was a corrupt system of nominating there would be corrupt officers. To show how much one honest man could do he would only refer to the present Controller. The system of taxation was another evil for the men who required the protection of the police should pay for that protection. Mr. Siewart of Broadway was worth five million of dollars of property, and this was to be protected every night. He made half a million profit yearly by his business, and he was voted on the Corporation Books as only possessed of \$15,000 worth of personal property. This was not a fair mode of taxation and ought to be remedied. He contended that the independence of each bureau was charters would be nearly useless and for honest men no le contended that the independence of each bureau was less a great evil and ought be remedied.

Mr. John P. Davis, of the Sixtoenth Ward was then intro. duced. He said he hoped he would see the time when all acts required to govern the people would be submitted to them for action after they had passed the Legislature for then only could they be considered sovereigns. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE then addressed the meeting, as did

Mr. HENRY ERREN. and advocated the voting for the City Charter.

Captain RYNDERS then came forward. He said there were persons come there to advocate reform and retrenchment. He hoped they would not belie their professions, sand if they ever got office as some of them no doubt would, he trusted they would not prove their sincerity for a pure Government by thrusting their hands into the City Treasury up to their arm pits. He was greatly amused by reading the speeches made at the Metropolitan Hall, the other sight. They might be severe, but he did not believe them. One man said he would put his party in his breeches pooket. He was not the first man that did that. But what sent of a party was it? He (Capt. R.) knew the man; he arms from the northern part of the State; his political conduct was known. Some good men, and able men, and virtuous men, to be sure, it must be admitted, came from Kinderhook—but them they had a very odd and peculiar way of showing all this. [Langhter.] Another said he read Lady Bloutague on Impodence, and immediately added he went into the Controller's office and into that of the Street Commissioner. What brought him to those places. No doubt to afford the Controller the light of his countenance, and perhaps to frighten the Street Commissioner. Well he might not have done the latter, for Jem Farry would not face a superannuated rat. [Laughter.] He would like to see the office of Street Commissioner reformed, though he could not see how this would be done unless they elected another fool to the situation and let one evil correct the other. After some further remarks of this description, the Captain retired, saying he would support the Amended Charter, though he did not approve of all its provisions.

Mr. Jaaks T. Brady again addressed the meeting, and and if they ever got office, as some of them no doubt would,

Mr. JANES T. BEADY again addressed the meeting, and called on all to be up early this morning and work all day for the puropose of having the Amended Charter sanc-tioned by the vote of the people. He then declared the meeting adjourned.

Meeting at the Alliance Tent.

This meeting was largely attended; and, although the riends of Temperance halled the occasion as one of peculiar interest to themselves, the proceedings were by no means exclusive in their tone. All distinctions of moral means exclusive in their tone. All distinctions of moral Reform as well as of Politics were seemingly forgotten in an earnest determination to unite for the success of the great work of the Present, City Reform. The meeting was called to order by Rev. C. J. Warren, on whose motion Gerardus Boyce was selected as presiding officer, and Charles C Leigh as Sceretary. Speeches were made by Rev. J. H. Martyn and Charles Edwards and Curtis W. Noyes, Esgrs, acting forth he object of the meeting, and the indispensable need of united action at the polls, to-day, on the parts of all the friends of Charter Amendment. They were all effective and were warmly analysis of the control of the second of the control of the meeting. They were all effective and were warmly applauded, espe-cially when alluding to the prospect of getting rid of the resent batch of officials as one of the sure results of carry-

the proposed amendments.
The following resolutions, previously proposed through.
Warren, were adopted, at the close of the meeting, with great unanimity :

gre at unanimity:

Resolved, That we go for the Charter Amendments:

1st, Became by increasing the number of one branch of the Common Council, and diminishing the Districts from which the members are to be elected, this branch is brought nearer to the people, and the city government is made more like that of the State and the nation.

2d. Became, by giving to the Mayor a veto power, which can be overruied only by two thirds of each branch of the Common Council, the Executive of the City is enabled to hold a suitable check over the ill-advised action of an incompetent or possibly corrupted Beard of Aldermen.

men.

Because every appropriation or expenditure of money must orig-with the more popular branch of the Common Council.

Because no Alderman can be caffer sit or act as a Judge in our

rindual Courts.

5th. Because all leases or sales of public property, or franchises, must
e made by public succion, after suitable public mories, under the di-ection of the Controller, and to the highest bidder who will give ade-

rection of the Controller, and to the highest bidder who was give quate security.

6th. Because no moneys can be expended by the Corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, on any occasion, except on the three Holidays of the State and Nation.

7th. Because upon the giving or offering of any bribe to any member of the Common Council, or any efficer of the Corporation, or upon the accepting of any bribe of any amount by such member or efficer, there is imposed the penalty of five thousand doilars fine and ten years' maprisonnen in the State Prison.

8th. Reselved, That in advocating the proposed amendment to the City Charter, for the reasons above assigned, we do not indeps the system of licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks, nor any other imperfections that remain to the forms or in the advointagation of the City Government, and do not compromise any of our principles as friends of Temperance.

PAYOR OF AMEROMENTS TO CHARTER.

16th. Resided, Tinst we will to morrow, not only so to the polls
and vote for the Charter Amendments, but we will exert ourselves,
personally and perseveringly, through the day, and will use all just
and lawful means in our power to induce all our fellow-citizens to da-

It was announced, on adjournment, that a meeting of the friends of Temperance would be held at the Tent this evening, to receive the news of the anticipated triumph.

Seventh Ward City Reform Meeting.

The friends of the proposed amendments to the Charter, to be voted for to day, met at the Public Hall, No. 68 Broadway, last evening. The hall was filled. Thos. Williams, Jr., presided. Messrs. S. Ryer, J. C. Morton and Jas. Cosgrove were appointed Secretaries. The speakers were Mr. Isaac H. Daly and others. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

were Mr. Isaac H. Daly and others. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Wherea, it is manifest that the present Charter of our City does no secure to the citizens that protection to individual prosperity, personal safety and innumity from oppressive exactions, which ought to flow from good Government; that it has falled to protect the people from the evils of official misimanagement and correption, or to class the public treasury against the mercenary grasp of upprincipled and designing men; that it has not sufficiently guarded the ancient seed name and name of the Empire City of the New World; and,

Whereas, Through the squandering of the revenues and functions of the Corporate analogistics, and a climinal waste of the moseys set apart or defraying the legitimate expenses of Municipal Government, the people are bardened with unparalleled taxation, and in consequence thereof subjected to the payment of enormous and disproportionate rents, causing alike the rich and the poor, the mechanic, and the laborer, literally to groan under the unjust and operative infliction; therefore,

Escoteci, That it is the imperative duty of every good citizen, of every friend of pure government, of law, order and public economy, to vote in favor of the amendments to our City Charter, as adopted by the Legislature, and sulmitted to the people for their approval.

Recotect, That with the blessed privilege of a free people—the privilege to right our own wrongs, and with our suffrage punish the unfaithful stewards whom we have chosen to guard our interest—we will, one and all, vote for and use all honorable means to seems the amendments to the Charter we shall save the public property from waste and destruction, insure economy in government, increase that proof character which has so long and so justiy been the boast of the great commercial emporium of our country.

Tenth Ward City Reform Meeting. This meeting was held at Military Hall, Bowery. It was called to order by S. L. Macomber, Esq. Thomas Doyle, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. Jones and K. Morris, Secretaries. The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Joseph P. Simpson and John J. Commerford in support of the proposed amendments to the Charter. Resolu-tions in appropriate terms were passed, approving of the

A new mode of Ventilation was yesterday tried on the Naugatuck Railroad with decided success. The plan is that of Messrs. Atwood & Waterbury—the latter an officer of the Road. Its general outline is this: The passenger cars of a train are all thrown into one long saloon by means of a flexible cloth or rubber platform, and, the windows being kept closed and the train opened at the rear. a strong current of air is received just over the engin through a pipe or bag as wide as the train, and some six to twelve inches deep, which passes in at the top of the front car and so along through all the cars, and out at the rear. A passenger assures us that the exemption from dust was perfect, the sensation of coolness and freshness delightful, while the perfect facility and safety of passing from end to end of the train sensibly enhanced the pleasure of the jour-

amendments.